



# INDEX

## TO THE

## THIRD VOLUME

## OF THE

## I ABAQĀT I AKBARĪ

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 to Ahmadabad p 191 sent Latif  
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 Malik Imud ul mulk Samarqandi  
 to fight with Sultan Hushang from  
 Baidhū on the retirement of Sultan  
 Hushang Shah Malik attacked Latif  
 Khan Shah Malik could not defeat  
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 Zamindār of Karnal thanked God  
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 of Karnal returned to his capital  
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on arrival at Bhilsa came to know about the currency of heathenism there, p 358, waited at Bhilsa for three days for the erection of mosques and houses for pious purposes advanced to conquer Rāṣin attacked Pūrabā Rājpūts p 359 forbade continuance of the fight and postponed it to next day marched from Rāṣin and commenced the construction of covered passages representation from Silhadi for submission and acceptance of Islām, p 360, acceding to the request of his brother Silhadi asked leave of the Sultān for evacuating the fort granted leave to Silhadi and waited, Silhadi was permitted to go to the fort, Silhadi advised the Rājpūts of the fort, p 361, fight between the son of Silhadi and the army of Gujrāt ordered imprisonment of Silhadi in the fort of Mandū became violent on hearing the news of the Rānā's approach sent Muḥammad Khān and Imād ul mulk Sultānī for their chastisement p 362 Muḥammad Khān and Imād ul mulk submitted a report to the Sultān describing the advance of Rānā with a large force on the report of Imād ul mulk hastened towards Kahrār report of the spies of Rānā about the arrival of the Sultān p 363 flight of Rānā and Bhūpat pursued the enemy, p 364 leaving the punishment and castigation of the Rānā to the next year returned to Rāṣin and after arrival there made the siege closer than before terms and conditions of Lakhman for evacuating his fort for the Sultān granted Lakhman's prayer and summoned Silhadi from the fort of Mandū,

detailed a body of soldiers to guard the fort p 365 sent Mahl 'Alī Shīr with Silhadi to the fort enthusiastic speech of Rānī Durgāwati made Silhadi ready for revolt p 366 fatal end of the rebels granted the fort of Rāṣin and Chandōri and the territories of Bhilsa as a jāgir to Sultān Ālam, appointed Muḥammad Khān to capture the fort of the Kākūrīn, started on an expedition to hunt elephants made Kānūr over to Ulugh Khān took possession of Islamābād and Hushangabad and the whole of the country of Malwa, granted these possessions as jagirs to the amirs of Gujrāt p 367, arrived towards Kākūrīn occupied himself in Kākūrīn in a festive assembly sent Imād ul mulk and Ikhtiyār Khān to capture the fort of Mandisōr forts of Mandisōr and Kākūrīn came into the Sultān's possession, advanced from Mandū to Chāmpaur p 368 advanced towards Dip on being informed of the power of *firangis*, advanced towards Chitōr siege of the fort of Chitōr, sporadic fights of the Gujrātīs and their victories, submission of the Rānā to the Sultān caused hostility with Humāvūn Bādshāh, conferred favours on Tātār Khān, p 369, spent money for collection of troops, p 370 letters from Humāvūn Bādshāh which were not satisfactorily responded to, Humāvūn Bādshāh advanced to crush the Sultān, advanced to seize the fort of Chitōr, p 371 took the fort of Chitōr met Humāvūn Bādshāh in the vicinity of Mandisōr, opinion of the amirs of the Sultān p 372, preparations for war with the Ughals, reinforcement by 'Ālam



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Ujjain, p 468, fought with Sultān Muẓaffar in the vicinity of Dhār but was defeated and arrested, army of Mālwa carried Nasir Khān out of Dhār, p 469, armies of Mālwa left Dhār and resided in the fort of Mandū and made Mūsū Khān their chief, sent a petition to Sultān Muẓaffar, Sultān Muẓaffar granted permission to Shāhzāda Ahmad Shāh to reinforce him, sent a man to the fort of Mandū to summon the *amīrs*, p 470 *amīrs* could not join him went to the town of Mahēsar but could not conquer it, his cousins came out of the fort of Mandū and joined him, p 471, entered the fort of Mandū, conferred the title of Malik ush sharq on Malik Mughīth and appointed him as his *vazīr* and representative, advanced to destroy the country of Gujrāt but without fulfilling his aim returned to Dhār, while Sultān Ahmad Gujrātī was attacking the Rāja of Jhālāwār he turned towards Gujrāt, p 472, could not withstand Ahmad Shāh and returned to his own country, on the petitions of the *Zamīndārs* and the Rājas of Chāmpānīr Nādōt and Idar advanced to conquer Gujrāt but was unsuccessful and had to return to his own country, p 473 fought with Sultān Ahmad in the vicinity of Kālādah but fled and took shelter in the fort of Mandū conferred the title of Maḥmūd Khān on Malik Maḥmūd and granted him a share in the government of his father, whenever he went on any expedition he left Malik Mughīth as his deputy and took Maḥmūd Khān with him, p 477 advanced towards Jājnagar, p 475 as a merchant to buy some elephants p 476, attacked

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Jūnāgarh ravaged the country of Sōrath, arrived near the hill of Karnāl, p 249, defeated the Rāj pūts, ravaged the surrounding country, besieged the fort of Karnāl, Rāy Mandalik asked for pardon, went back to Aḥmadābād, appointed soldiers to punish Rāy Mandalik, p 250, Rāy Mandalik was defeated by the soldiers of the Sultān and paid a tribute, p 251, rejected the counsel of the *amīrs* in connection of the conquest of Mālwa on receiving the news of the death of Sultān Maḥmūd Khālji, sent armies to plunder Sōrath, was wounded by an elephant, p 252, advanced to conquer the fort of Jūnāgarh and the hill of Karnāl, distribution of five *krors* of gold among the soldiers, sent troops in every direction to plunder the country, determination for the upliftment of Islam in Jūnāgarh, p 253, fight with Rāj pūts for the fort of Jūnāgarh, surrendered the fort of Jūnāgarh, besieged the hill of Karnāl, p 254, Rāy Mandalik became humble and surrendered the hill of Karnāl to the Sultān, Rāy Mandalik was converted to Islām and received the title of Khān Jahān, foundation of the city of Muṣṭafā-ābād, p 255, gave up the idea of conquering Chāmpānīr marched against the country of Kach, p 257, accepted the excuses of the people of Kach, marched towards Sind, p 258, possession of Sind, p 259, marched towards Jagat to release the Musalmāns from the oppressions of the *Kāḥirs*, arrived at Jagat, p 260, ravaged the temple of Jagat, started for the island of Beyt, captured the citadel of Beyt, Rāy Bhīm fled, entered the city of Beyt,

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Chivāth ud dīn for help, p 273, after consulting the learned men Sultān Chivāth ud dīn gave up the idea of helping Rāv Batāi measures and activities for the conquest of the fort of Chāmpānīr conquest of the fort of Chāmpānīr, pp 274-276, gave the name of Muhammadābād to Chāmpānīr execution of Rāv Batāi and Dūngarsī order for the construction of citadel palaces, and gardens in Chāmpānīr p 276 jāgīr for Khalīl Khān Shāhzāda p 277, a *farmān* to the Rāja of Ābū in regard to the merchants who were looted by him news about the disobedience of Bahādūr Gilānī, p 278 sent Malik Qawām ul mulk to punish Bahādūr Gilānī Sultān Mahmūd Bahmanī marched from Bīdar defeated and slew Bahādūr Gilānī marched towards Mahrāsa flight of Alf Khān sent Sharf 1-Jahān to reassure Alf Khān, p 279, sent Qādī Pīr Ishāq to reinforce Malik Shaikhā Alf Khān fought with Qādī Pīr Ishāq on the request Alf Khān was excused owing to the murder of *nāib* : *arq* Alf Khān was imprisoned and he died p 280 on arrival of the Sultān Ādil Khān Fārūqī paid tribute and was pardoned p 281 postponed his march towards Mālwa after hearing the victory of his slave Ālāz over the *Fīranqīs* returned from Dūn to Muhammadābād Chāmpānīr p 282 agreed to bestow the dominions of Asīr and Burhānpūr on Ādil Khān son of Hasan Khān marched towards Asīr and Burhānpūr, heard of the activities of Hīsām ud dīn Vaghūl, p 283 advanced to Thālnīr sent Āṣaf Khān and Malik Azīz ul mulk to punish Malik Hīsām ud-dīn and Ālam Khān, bestowed the govern-

ment of Asīr and Burhānpūr on Ādil Khān, p 284, marched towards Sultānpūr Nadarbār, p 285, after hearing of the homicidal accounts of his subordinates he ordered destruction of those who did not observe the rights of salt, a petition from Ā'zam Humāyūn detailing the hostile account of Shūr Khān and Saif Khān and his siege of the fort of Asīr, p 287, grant of money to Ā'zam Humāyūn assurance of royal aid in case of necessity to Ā'zam Humāyūn request of Nizām ul mulk Baharī for Ālam Khānzāda, p 288 repl to Nizām ul mulk, Sultān Sikandar Lūdī of Delhi sent presents to the Sultān, travelled towards Nahrwāla, p 289, paid a visit to the tombs of *sufīs*, summoned Shāhzāda Muzaffar Khān became ill, p 290, died period of reign, titles after death, p 291 came as a suppliant to Naṣīb Shāh, p 444, bestowed the title of Sultān ush sharq on Malik Sarwar and conferred on him the government of Jaunpūr, p 447, joined Sultān Ibrāhīm but was not honoured by the latter, went to Kanauj, removed the *thānadār* of Kanauj, possessed Kanauj p 450, opposed Mallū Khān bravely, came and sat on the throne of Delhi, marched to engage Sultān Ibrāhīm Sharqī p 451 made over the government of Sanbal to Asad Khān Lūdī and returned to Delhi, p 452

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Daryā Khān took the Sultān to Chūmpānīr, p 385, 'Imād ul mulk advanced against the Sultān, advanced towards the country of Sōrath to crush 'Imād ul mulk advanced towards Burhānpūr in pursuit of 'Imād ul mulk Mīrān Mubārak was defeated, Daryā Khān's administration and his actions as the *bādshāh* p 386, came out of the fort of Ahmadābād and went to 'Alam Khān Lūdi, 'Alam Khān Lūdi helped the Sultān march of Daryā Khān towards Dūlga fight between 'Alam Khān and Daryā Khān and the defeat of the latter p 387 departure of messengers to bring Sultān Mahmūd arrived at Ahmadābād and flight of Daryā Khān to Shēr Khān Afghān p 388 set himself to manage the government favourable treatment for his men, how Burhān murdered the Sultān and others, p 389, proclamation that Burhān was the heir to the throne murder of Burhān, period of reign, p 391 character of the Sultān, p 392 his constructive works and peculiar tastes abolished the improper customs of Gujrāt p 393

Mahmūd Shāh Sultān son of Nāsir Shāh Sultān of Mālwa was summoned by his father, p 571 was made the heir with the title of Sultān Mahmūd Shāh, p 572, was pained at heart after the speech of Nāsir ud dīn Shāh, p 573, his accession on the throne, p 574 sent Jāwash Khān to crush Sultān Shihāb ud dīn, ascended the throne of Kheljī Sultāns, p 575, a report from Jāwash Khān entrusted the management of the affairs of the Kingdom to Basant Rāy p 576 pride and death of Basant Rāy message

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Khān joined Bihjat Khān sent Mēdinī Rāv to put down Sikandar Khān and went to Ujjain p 588 pardoned the offences of Sikandar Khān a petition reached him in Āgar regarding the disturbances in Shādīā bād received an unfavourable reply from Bihjat Khān petition of Bihjat Khān to Sultān Sikandar Lūdī against him p 589 on the report of Bherōdās collected troops and encamped in the village of Shukārpūr sent Muḥtas Khān to Chandēri arrival of Sultān Muzaḥfar Gujrātī with a view to conquering his territory p 590 retreat of Sultān Muzaḥfar Gujrātī deputed Malik Lōdhā to punish Sikandar Khān victory of Sikandar Khān over Malik Lōdhā p 591 advanced for the destruction of Bihjat Khān occupied himself with collecting troops in Sājanpūr hearing of the encampment of Sa'id Khān Lūdī and Imād ul mulk returned to his own place p 592 captured the town of Bhilsā, advance of Malik Mahmūd towards Sārangpūr and his defeat by Jhujār Khān a message of Sa'id Khān Lūdī and Imād ul mulk to Bihjat Khān p 593 advance of Khwājah Jahān and Muḥāfiz Khān towards Shādīā bād deputed Habib Khān Fakhr ul mulk and Hīmkaran to put down Muḥāfiz Khān fatal defeat of Muḥāfiz Khān submission of the rebels and his bestowals upon them p 594 dishonesty of Bihjat Khān towards Śāhub Khān p 595 hearing of the flight of Śāhub Khān came to Chandēri details of his tyranny on the Musalmāns of his territory p 596 sent Ārūsh Khān with a message to Mēdinī Rāv reply of the Rājputs and the proposal of Mēdinī Rāv p 597 submission of Mēdinī Rāv,

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- Maḥram Bēg, was sent to conquer Kashmīr by Mīrzā Kāmraṇ, p 700
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- Mal, Rāy, Rāja of Idar retired to the hills of Bījānagar, had a fight with Nizām ul mulk, p 300, advanced to Idar, p 301, the news of his raid reached Muẓaffar Shāh his territory was destroyed by Muẓaffar Shāh, p 306
- Malhū, Malik, defeated the army of Shujā'at Khān, p 559
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- Malik ush sharg, p 486, was summoned by Maḥmūd Khālji, p 502
- Malik ut-tujjār, the son of Malik Nizām ul mulk, and the governor of Junir, went with his father to Gujrāt, p 75 (and see note on p 75)
- Malik ut tujjār, Khwājah Jahān Khwājah Maḥmūd Gilāni, plundered the Khālji camp, p 88, was sent by Muhammad Shāh Lashkarī to conquer the territory of the Rāy of Sangēsar and Kokan, was reinforced by As'ad Khān and Kishwar Khān in Kolāpūr, fought with the enemy in the vicinity of Kaikanīa, p 97, seized the fort of Rangta, captured the fort of Māchal messenger of submission by the Rāy of Sonkar, p 98, conquered the island of Goa, came to the capital where he was granted the title of Ā'zam Humāyūn Khwājah Jahān, p 99, informed Muhammad Shāh Lashkarī about the disobedience of Birkāna Ray, p 101, the territory of Birkāna Rāy was entrusted to him by Muhammad Shāh, p 102, conspiracy which resulted in his murder, p 107, his literary qualification and work, p 108
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Mallah Jahān mother of Nigām Shah being apprised of the treachery of Pwādah Jahān entrusted the defence of the fort of Bidar to Mallū Pān and took Nigām Shah with her to Lānābid p. 89 (and see p. 80 p. 7)

Malah Jahān mother of Sultan Shihārdād and Mahmūd p. 117

Mā'ad Shāh wife of Sultan Hūsan Shah p. 100 Sultan Hūsan for the support of Dillī p. 460 was overthrown by Sultan Bahādūr who sent her to Sultan Hūsan and induced Sultan Hūsan to fight with Sultan Bahādūr p. 161

Mallū Iqbal Khan advanced toward Jaunpūr p. 148 on the way arrived at Kānauj again advanced towards Kānauj took Sultan Mahmūd with him p. 149 ran away from his own camp and joined Sultan Ibrahim p. 149 went to Jaunpūr and Dillī leaving Kānauj to Sultan Mahmūd again came to possess Kānauj returned unsuccessful to Dillī was slain by Badr Khan p. 171

Mallū Pān see Mallū Khan Qādir Shah Sultan of Malwa

Mallū Khān brother of Ibrahim Adil Khān request to Ala'ud Khān p. 161 was made Sultan by Ala'ud Khān was arrested by Ibrahim Adil Khān and blinded p. 162

Mallū Khān son of Mallū Khān see Mallū Khān Qādir Shah Sultan of Malwa

Mallū Khān Qādir Shah Sultan of Malwa was appointed as the defendant of the fort of Bidar by Mallah Jahān, pp. 89-93 was given Sarangpūr by Sultan Bahādūr, pp. 358-616 gave protection to 'Imād ul mulk p. 386 was appointed by Nāsir ud dīn to defeat Shīr Khān p. 567 gave himself the

title of Qādir Shah took the town of Dillī in the vicinity of the Narbada river into his possession

Blagat Ray and Luran Mal took possession of the fort of Kadmān development of his power as far as from Shīr Khān of Lānābid p. 147 reply to Shīr Khān representation of Saif Khan Dillī his reply to Saif Khan p. 148 period of his occupation of Malwa allies of Saif Khan his ultimatum to Shīr Khān in favour with Shīr Khān p. 149 brought his family to Ujjain his flight from Shīr Khān period of return p. 150

Mallū Qādir Khān governor of Malwa fled toward Mandu p. 374

Man Ray the Ray of Orissa left him in the fort of Rajmandir surrendered the fort to Sultan Lashkarī p. 104

Mandall Ray asked pardon for his offences from Mahmūd Shah the news of his pardon reached Mahmūd Shah who sent a strong army against him p. 240 present of valuable ornaments and large tribute to the amir of Mahmūd Shah p. 241 his humble representation to and the reply from Mahmūd Shah p. 243 fled and retired into the fort of Junagarh fight with the army of Mahmūd Shah proposal of peace which was accepted surrendered the fort of Junagarh and took shelter in the hills of Karnal p. 244 joined the service of Mahmūd Shah and surrendered the hills of Karnal his wish to become a Musalmān was granted the title of Khān Jahān by Mahmūd Shah p. 244

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Mānd Dev Raja of Jammu was reinforced by Ādam Khān p. 674

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- Mubārak Shāh Sharqī, succeeded Sulṭān ush Sharq, p 448, collected an army to oppose Mallū Iqbāl Khān, both retired without an engagement to their countries, on hearing of the advance of Mallū Iqbāl Khān he again began to collect an army, his death, period of reign, p 440
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 Nāhi to conquer Sirōhi. p 413

Muhammad Bākhā Malik, was given  
 the title of Ghāzi Khān by  
 Mahmūd Shāh and was sent in  
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 p 285, left Burhānpūr and took his  
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Muhammad Bāqī Mīrā ruler of  
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Muhammad Bhat incited Yūsuf to  
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Muhammad Farmali, Shaikh, brought  
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Muhammad Gisū-darāz. Amīr Sayyad,  
 a great Sūfi of the time and the

disciple of Shaikh Nasir ud dīn  
 Muhammad Dāūdī came from  
 Delhi Sultān Firūz Shāh wel-  
 comed him his holiness the Sayyad  
 seated down at Gulbarga p 37  
 the Sayyad informed Firūz Shāh  
 that Khān Khānān Shāh-zāda Ahmad  
 Khān was destined to succeed him  
 instead of his son Hasan Khān  
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Muhammad Haidar, his flight p 734

Muhammad Hārūn advanced towards  
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Muhammad Khān was directed to  
 obey Shāh Khān p 650, was made  
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 the successor of Sultān Zain ul  
 ābidin p 660, was made the com-  
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 p 419 governed Bangāla for a time,  
 his son gave himself the title of  
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Muhammad Khān, son of Sultān Ahmad  
 Dakinī was made over to Shāh-zāda  
 'Alā ud-dīn by Ahmad Shāh p 48  
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 sent by Sultān 'Alā ud-dīn to  
 conquer Bijānagar p 58 (and see  
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 Malik Imād ul mulk to death, was  
 defeated by 'Alā ud-dīn, fled in  
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 retired there p 60

Muhammad Khān, son of Ādil Khān  
 the ruler of Asīr and Burhānpūr was

- reinforced by Imād ul mulk Kāwili, p 135
- Muhammad Khān Saivd rendered tribute to Mahmūd Khālji p 520
- Muhammad Khān Shāhzāda was appointed by Ahmad Shāh to inquire about the act of plundering of Kānhū defeated the Dakini troops p 213 advanced towards Daulatābād to give battle fought with Sultān 'Alā ud-dīn and defeated him returned from Daulatābād and halted in the town of Nadarbūr from where he informed his father and received his directions p 214 received a special favour from Ahmad Shāh sent a representation to Ahmad Shāh p 217
- Muhammad Khān Shāhzāda son of Sultan Ahmad Gujrātī, his advancement towards Sārangpūr, p 503 left Sārangpūr for Ujjain p 504
- Muhammad Khān Asirī waited upon Sultān Bahādūr at Sambla, p 351 was posted to the west of the battery of Shāhpūr p 353, was sent by Sultān Bahādūr for the chastisement of Bhūpat and Rānū p 362, arrived in the vicinity of Kahrār and informed Sultān Bahādūr about the enemy in that place p 363, was appointed to capture the fort of Kākūr by Sultān Bahādūr p 367
- Muhammad Khān Chak seized Lohar Chak went to Haidar Khān, p 750, slew Islām Khān p 751 was slain, p 753
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- Muhammad Khān Qandabūri Shāh was sent to conquer Mālwa by Akbar p 631
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- Muhammad Mākri fought with Kisht wārū army as the commander of Mirzā Haidar's troop, p 711 was slain with his son p 712
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- Muhammad Qāsim Budhū Shaikh, was requested by Muzaffar Shāh to pray for the victory of Islām, p 187
- Muhammad Quli Qutb ul mulk, his succession to the throne, fell in love with a prostitute laid the foundation of Bhāgnagar, his period of reign, p 171
- Muhammad Rūmī, p 718
- Muhammad Ṣadūr, was killed by Haidar Chak, p 736
- Muhammad Ṣalīh 'Āqil went as an ambassador to Yūsuf Khān, p 758
- Muhammad Samarqandī Maulānā p 259 narrated his story to Mahmūd Shāh of having been looted was treated kindly, sent to Ahmadābād, and helped financially by Mahmūd Shāh, was assured and consoled by Mahmūd Shāh, p 260 was sent for by the order of Mahmūd Shāh from Ahmadābād, p 262
- Muhammad Shāh son of Humāvūn Shāh, ascended the throne of Dakin,

gave himself the title of Muhammad Shāh Lashkarī enlisted a thousand Turkī slaves among his servants, granted p 93, Kāwī to 'Imād ul mulk Junir to Nizām ul mulk and Māhūr to Khudāwand Khān as *Tā'ir*, p 94 appointed Malik Nizām ul mulk to conquer the fort of Kehrīla p 95 sent Malik ut tujjār to conquer the territory of the Rāv of Sonkar and Kokan p 97 Rāv of Sonkar surrendered the fort of Kaikanā to Malik ut tujjār p 98, conferred the title of Āzam Humāvūn Khwājah Jahān on Malik ut tujjār p 99 sent Ādil Khān to capture the fort of Birākar conferred that territory on Ādil Khān as *Jā'ir* p 100 Malik ut tujjār Khwājah Jahān reported about the rebellion of Birkāna Rāv besieged the fort of Birkāna p 101 the Rāv offered allegiance excused the Rāv entrusted the country of the Rāv to Khwājah Jahān and returned to the capital, the Rāv of Orissa p 102 plundered and devastated part of the Deccan and retired to his country sent Malik Nizām ul mulk to punish the Rāv of Orissa instead of going p 103 towards Orissa Nizām ul mulk went towards Zirbid, marched and arrived near Rājmundrī left Khwājah Jahān in attendance on the Shāhzāda went to Rājmundrī arrived on the bank of the river nominated Darvā Khān to pursue the Rāv of Orissa encamped around the fort of Rājmundrī Rāv Mān asked for protection and surrendered the fort confirmed Rāv Mān in the possession of the fort and its neighbourhood returned to the capital p 104 started for Tilang besieged the fort of Kandār *Shā'ad* of Kandār became

loyal and surrendered the fort, advanced to the ports of Narsingh Rāv, took tribute from the Rāv and retired to his capital ordered erection of a fort for *Shā'ad* *razis* reported about Kānjī p 105 arrived at Kānjī, the soldiers ravaged Kānjī returned to the capital, heard a rumor against Khwājah Jahān, p 106, the enemies of Khwājah Jahān proved the rumor by a forged letter without asking explanation the Khwājah was put to death p 107 fell ill and died period of reign p 109 Muhammad Shāh son of Hūshang Shāh Ghūrī Sultān of Mālwa helped Nasir in besieging the fort of Tānir p 198 on the arrival of Ahmad Shāh's army retired to his country p 199 killed the elephant of Ahmad Shāh's army p 200, treatment of his brother p 481 was declared as the heir of Sultān Hūshang p 483 sent a message to Mahmūd Khān p 484 having heard about the intention of the *amir* sent another message to Mahmūd Khān, p 485 fled to Kākūr sent a message to Mahmūd Khān wrote a letter to Malik Mughith p 488 enshrouded the corpse of Sultān Hūshang by the order of Mahmūd Khān and was proclaimed as the successor of Sultān Hūshang confirmation of his accession p 490 succeeded his father by the exertions of Malik Mughith and Mahmūd Khān and received the title of Muhammad Shāh conferred the title of Masnadī Āli Khān Jahān on p 491 Malik Mughith and kept him in the rank of *razar* shed much unrighteous blood which caused the downfall of his empire the Rājputs revolted against him nominated Khān Jahān to punish the



Rājpūts, p 492, had a conversation with Mahmūd Khān about the conspiracy of which he had heard, p 493, he was killed by being poisoned, p 494

Muhammad Shāh, Ghīyās ud dunyā wad dīn, Gujrātī, succeeded his father, description of the day of coronation, known as *Zar bakāsh*, had a son born to him, p 223, advanced to Idar to devastate it, Rāy Har offered his daughter in the shape of tribute, gave the fort of Idar to Har Rāy, advanced towards Bākūr, Ganēsā, the Rāja of Dūngarpūr, did homage to the Sulṭān, returned to Ahmadābād, p 224, advanced to conquer the fort of Chāmpānīr, Rāy Kank Dās fought with the Sulṭān but fled and re-entered the fort, p 225, retired towards Ahmadābād, stopped in Kothrah, collected reinforcements, death, period of reign, title after death, p 226

Muhammad Shāh, Mirān, ruler of Asīr and Burhānpūr, p 381, according to the wish of Sulṭān Bahādūr, Mirān Muhammad Shāh was selected as the Sulṭān, p 382, the *Khuṭba* was read and the *Sikka* was struck in his name in his absence, died of natural death, p 383

Muhammad Shāh, Mirān, son of Mirān Mubārak Shāh, advanced to defeat Chengiz Khān, p 402, pursued Chengiz Khān as far as Nadarbār, p 403, advanced to conquer the kingdom of Gujrāt but was defeated by Chengiz Khān, p 405

Muhammad Shāh, Sulṭān, son of 'Alā ud dīn Hasan Shāh, succeeded his father assumed the title of Sulṭān Muhammad Shāh, p 11, advanced towards Bilampatan, seized and annexed many villages

and towns, p 13, the Rāy of Bilampatan shut the gates of the fort, conquest of the fort of Bilampatan, returned to Gulbarga, p 14, news of the rapid advance of and seizure of the Rāy of Bijānagar, p 15, advanced to punish the Rāy of Bijānagar, the Rāy fled and took shelter in a fort, besieged the fort, fought with the Rāy, and he returned after success to Gulbarga, the rebellion of Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy, p 16, brought him to Deogarh, Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy went to Shaikh Rukn ud dīn, p 17, visited Rukn ud dīn at Daulatābād, excused Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy on the recommendation of Rukn ud-dīn, Bahrām Khān and Govind Rāy went away to Gujrāt, made arrangements at Deogarh, returned to Gulbarga, pleased his subjects, account of death, p 18, period of reign, p 19, and see note 2, p 18

Muhammad Shāh, Sulṭān, (grandson of Bahman Shāh), succeeded Dāūd Khān, p 22, the *thānadūr*, p 23, of the fort of Sāghūr rebelled against him, marched against the *thānadūr* and defeated him, his death, period of reign, p 24

Muhammad Shāh, Sulṭān, son of Sulṭān Hasan Shāh, Sulṭān of Kashmīr, attained to sovereignty, disputes between the Saiyids and the Kashmīris, p 682, banished Saiyid 'Alī Khān and other Saiyids from Kashmīr, efforts of Fath Khān to regain his ancestral dominions, p 686, fight with Fath Khān and the latter's defeat, invasions of Fath Khān, p 687, was imprisoned by Fath Khān, period of reign, treatment of Fath Khān, p 689, was released and escaped,

p 690 defeated Fath Shāh and ascended the throne of Kashmīr for the second time his *razar* his successor not being able to oppose Fath Shāh took to flight, p 691, period of his reign for the second time attacked Fath Shāh and defeated him his accession for the third time p 692 order for the executions of the *amirs* of Fath Shāh order for the corpse of Fath Shāh p 693 skirmishes with Iskandar Khān turned against Malik Kājī p 694 entrusted the post of *ta ārat* to Malik Kājī blinded Iskandar Khān his imprisonment p 695 period of his reign for the third time p 696 his accession to the throne of Kashmīr for the fourth time p 699 agreement of peace with Kashgharis p 704, his death period of reign p 705

Muhammad Shāh Iashkari see Muhammad Shah (son of Humāvūn Shah)

Muhammad Tughlaq Shah Sulṭān various kinds of disturbances in his kingdom and their causes, p 1 rebellion of *amirs* Sadhā advanced towards Gujrat in order to suppress the rebellion sent Malik Lājūn to summon the *amirs* of hundreds of Daulatābad *amirs* of hundreds slew Malik Lājūn and seized all the property of Dārāgarh p 2 could not suppress Alā ud dīn, died 796 AH in the neighbourhood of Thatha pp 3 177 hearing the news of the sovereignty of Ismā'il Fath marched from Bahrōj to put him down fought with the rebels and defeated them, halted at Dārāgarh, nominated Imād ul mulk for overthrowing Hasan left some *amirs* for protecting the fort of Dārāgarh, marched towards Guj

rāt p 9 at first wanted to overthrow Tughl, p 10 conferred the sief of Gujrat on Ā'zam Humāvūn Zafar Khān, p 173 the titles which were written for Zafar Khān, p 174 Muhammad Yahya Mirzā fought with the Kishtwārā army as the commander of Mirzā Haidar's troops, p 711

Muhammad Yūsuf Mullā the *Khatīb* of the Jāma Mosque of Srinagar, p 709

Muhammad Zamūn Mirza, fled from the court of Humāvūn Bādshah and came as a suppliant to Sulṭān Bahadur p 369

Muhib Ali Khān was sent to conquer Malwa by Akbar p 631

Muhib ul mulk, was sent by Sulṭān Bahadur to bring Latif Khān p 341

Muhibb ud dīn Habib ul lah Amīr zada p 80 escaped from the prison of Humāvūn Shāh went to the house of a barber arranged terms with Hasan Khān p 82 turned towards Bijāpūr Sirāj Khān behaved towards him with courtesy but led him and his friends to death p 83 separated himself from the army of Nizām Shāh and defeated the Rāy of Orissa, p 87 (also see note 3 of p 86)

Muhsin was appointed as the governor of great Tibet by Mirzā Haidar, p 712

Mu in Khān son of Sikandar Khān of Satwās was summoned by Mahmūd Shāh and honours bestowed on him p 610, joined Sulṭān Bahādur, p 611

Mu in ud dīn Sanjari Khwājah, Zafar Khān performed a pilgrimage to his tomb, pp 179 321 528

Mu in ul mulk see Taj ud dīn, Malik Mujāhid Khān son of Shams Khān Dandānī, took possession of Nāgōr,



- Murtaḍa Nizām ul mulk became enamoured of a prostitute by the name of Fattū Ismā'il became the *rakīl* of Nizām Shāh and put Ṣalābat Khān in prison p 119
- Ismā'il and Fattū assumed full power Mirzā Khān his *nāyib* made himself the *rakīl* of Murtaḍa released his son Mirān Husām p 150, death of Murtaḍa and the period of his reign p 151
- Murtaḍa Sharwānī Sayid a friend of Mirzā Khān his action in a feast settlement with Mirzā Khān p 152
- his duties in the fort p 153 his decision his proclamation was put to death p 154
- Mūsā Maulānā p 202 his request to Ahmad Shāh not to fight with Sulṭān Hūshang p 203
- Mūsā Qāḍī brought Lōhar in the presence of Yūsuf Khān p 757
- Mūsā Khān was made leader by the people of Mālwa p 187, was made the chief of the Mālwa army p 470 his disappointment and message to Malik Muḡhīth p 471 evacuated the fort of Dhār p 472
- Mūsā Khān Fūlādī joined Sulṭān Ahmad p 395 the district of Pattan as far as Karī came into his possession p 398, defeated I'tmād Khān, p 400
- Mūsā Zīnā Idī Zīnā was buried in his mausoleum p 725
- Musāhib Khān his reality his relations with Murtaḍa Nizām Shāh, his rank, his attitude towards the common people and the *amīrs* p 146, his attacks on the *amīrs* of Berār, his death, p 147
- Muṣṭafā Malik son of Shujā' Khān bestowal of the title of Shujā Khān on him, p 628, was defeated by Bāz Bahādur p 629
- Muṣṭafā Khān was put to death p 166 (and see n 1 p 171)
- Muṣṭafā Rūmī, p 347, he with his men, was received with favour by Sulṭān Bahādur, p 349
- Muwāsiq Khān joined Nāṣir ud dīn, p 562, was sent to conquer the fort of Mandū, p 563
- Muzaffar, Sulṭān of Gujrāt, was raised to the throne, p 297 distribution of *jāgīrs* among the *amīrs* of Gujrāt, p 398 attitude of I'tmād Khān towards the Sulṭān and his activities in administration mutiny of the *amīrs*, p 399 went and took up his abode in his own palace, p 410, went to Lugh Khān at Ghuvāspūr a letter from I'tmād Khān to Shēr Khān about the Sulṭān, p 412, Sayid Hāmid rendered homage to the Sulṭān p 413 period of reign, p 414
- Muzaffar Ibrāhīm, Malik, Malik uṣh sharq, Chandūrī was allotted to him in fief by Mahmūd Khālji, p 507 defeated Malik Kālū seized the inhabitants of Rātah advanced towards Barhar p 518
- Muzaffar Khān his attack on the army of Sulṭān Quṭb ud dīn, p 524
- Muzaffar Khān Shāhzāda came from the town of Barōda and obtained seven *lahs* of *tanlas* towards the expenses of Āzam Humāvūn from his father, p 288, was summoned by Mahmūd Shāh p 290
- Muzaffar Shāh Sulṭān Gujrātī, succeeded his father, sent the body of his father to the tomb of Shaikh Ahmad Khattū, distributed wealth among the deserving conferred honours and titles upon the *amīrs* p 292 appointed Malik Rashīd ul-mulk to the post of *vazīr* sent the *amīrs* and *vazīr* to welcome Yādgār Bēg Qazlbāsh, favours shown to

Qazibāshes changed the name of Muhammadābād into Daulatābād sent Muḥāfiz Khān to receive Šāhib Khān p 293 entertained Šāhib Khān at Barōda ordered Qaisar Khān to submit an account of the ruler of Mālwa expressed his wish to Šāhib Khān to recover anyhow the kingdom of Mālwa from Sultān Mahmūd Khālji and make it over to him p 294 intended to punish the Rājputs who were creating disturbances went to Ahmadābād p 295 advanced to Kōdhrāh and collected his troops there hearing of the defeat of Ain ul mulk advanced towards Idar sent an army to plunder Mahrāsa devastated Idar p 296, granted the request of the Rāja of Idar returned to Kōdhrāh bestowed the presents of the Rāja of Idar on Ain ul mulk sent Shāhzāda Sikandar Khān to Muhammadābād as an acting governor ordered Qaisar Khān to possess Dahūd as far as the village of Dēvla p 297, advanced towards Dhārāgarh, gave assurance of safety to Harhūkhā, did not allow his *amirs* to attack the kingdom of Sultān Mahmūd when the latter had gone to put down the *amirs* of Chandēri, p 298, proceeded to Dhār, visited the tombs of Shaikh the destruction of Pūrabias by Nizām ul mulk greatly annoyed him, marched towards Gujrāt p 299, appointed Nizām ul mulk to recover the country of Idar and make it over to Bihār Mal, proceeded to wards Ahmadnagar, went to Patten leaving the title holders to guard the camp sent Bihār Mal with Nizām ul mulk, ordered Nizām ul mulk not to prolong the war after recovering Idar, p 300, celebration

of the marriages of Shāhzādas advanced to visit Idar after hearing of the murder of Zahīr ul mulk by Rāv Mal sent *farmān* to Malik Nasrat ul mulk to invade and devastate the country as far as Bijānagar p 301, representation from *dārōgha* of Dahūd about the arrival of Sultān Mahmūd Khālji sent precious gifts to and welcomed Sultān Mahmūd as a *bādelāh* p 302 advanced into Mālwa fought with the Rājputs near Mandū besieged Mandū a message from Rāv Pithōrā to the Sultān p 303 agreed to the request of Rāv Pithōrā victorious fight with the Rājputs of Mandū, general massacre in the fort of Mandū p 304 bestowed the fort of Mandū on Sultān Mahmūd advanced to meet Rānā Sānkā, accepted the invitation of Sultān Mahmūd and went to Mandū with the Shāhzādas, p 305 visited the palaces and buildings of Mālwa went back to Dhār leaving Āsaf Khān Gujrātī started for Gujrāt advanced towards Idar to punish Rāv Māl and other disturbers destroyed the territory of Rāv Māl came back to Muhammadābād Chāmpānir p 306 went to Idar for enjoyment entrusted the government of Idar to Malik Mubāriz ul mulk, p 307, went to Chāmpānir leaving Qiwām ul mulk at Ahmadābād for the control of *grāmas* p 308 after hearing of the ferocious activities of Rānā Sānkā appointed 'Imād ul mulk and Qaisar Khān to crush him p 311 instructions to 'Imād ul mulk and Qaisar Khān in connection with their march towards Chitōr, wanted to march to Chitōr but postponed it at the advice of Malik Arzās Sultānī, arrived at Ahmadnagar p 312 sent Malik

Awar and Qawam ul mull to chastise  
 Rana Sanku sent Fay Khan and  
 Naim ul mull Sultan to reinforce  
 the Cujrati army p 313 detailed  
 accounts of the chastisement of  
 Rana Sanku pp 313-316 advice  
 of Mahil Awar to Rana Sanku  
 came to Ahmadabad to advance  
 towards Chitôr p 317 forgave the  
 offences of Rana Sanku present of  
 Rana Sanku to the Sultan spent  
 some days in Thulwar and went to  
 Ahmadabad bidding farewell to the  
 son of Rana Sanku went to Kapar  
 bhaj grieved at the death of  
 Mahil Awar and conferred a *Jagir*  
 on his eldest son rode out from  
 Champânir to chastise some  
 rebels p 318 halted between the  
 towns of Mahrâsa and Harsol  
 rebuilt the fort of Mahrâsa and  
 returned towards Ahmadabad  
 excessive sadness on the death of a  
 member of his harem went to  
 Châmpânir to refresh himself  
 request of Alam Khân to the Sul-  
 tân and p 319 its fulfilment went  
 through Champânir to Idar delay  
 in fulfilling the expectations of  
 Shâhzâda Bahadur Khân p 320  
 going round his dependences Shah-  
 zâda Bahadur Khân went towards  
 Delhi arrival of Babar Badshah to  
 conquer India fight of Bahadur  
 Khân with the Maghuls p 321  
 hearing of the arrival of Babar  
 Badshah and departure of Shâhzâda  
 Bahadur Khân became sorrowful  
 ordered Khudawand Khân to  
 summon Shâhzâda Bahadur Khân  
 famine in Cujrât fell ill p  
 322 hearing of the division of the  
 army enquired about the arrival of  
 Shâhzâda Bahadur Khân called  
 Silandar Khân to his presence and

gave him some advice died period  
 of reign p 323

Muzaflar Shah Habshi Sultan of  
 Bangala how he ascended the  
 throne p 441 (and see n 1 p 441)  
 his nature how he was murdered  
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## N

Naim ul din Qaran Chant Khwâjah  
 was entrusted with the duties of  
 vizier by Humayun Shah was given  
 the title of Mahil at tujjar p 77

Na mat ul lah Khwâjah was given  
 the title of Saif Khân by Mahmûd  
 Khalji p 529

Na mat ul lah Saival Shah Habib ul  
 lah's great ancestor p 84

Na amat ul lah Tabrizi Khwâjah was  
 sent by Bahadur to ask pardon  
 of the latter's offences from Mahmûd  
 Shah p 121 wrote to Bahadur  
 about the acceptance of his prayer  
 by Mahmûd Shah p 122 was sent  
 by Bahadur with a petition to  
 Mahmud Shah p 123 made a  
 representation to Mahmûd Shah  
 p 124

Naqd ul mull his flight p 577 was  
 expelled by the *amirs* p 578

Narsingh Ray one of the associates of  
 Ahmad Shah p 51 informed Ahmad  
 Shah about the invasion of Sultân  
 Hushang summoned Hushang to  
 his aid when Ahmad Shah had  
 besieged the fort of Ichrla agreed  
 to pay Hushang his daily expenses  
 p 52 paid tribute to Muhammad  
 Shâh Iashlari p 105

Nasib Shah Sultan of Bangala suc-  
 ceeded his father bestowed *jâgirs* on  
 the *amirs* of Afghân and on Sultan  
 Mahmud prayed for the hand of  
 the daughter of Sultân Ibrâhîm for  
 himself sent beautiful presents to  
 Sultan Bahadur of Cujrât p 444

period of reign, p 445 (and *see* notes 1-2, p 445)

Naṣīr, son of 'Ādil Khān, *see* 'Ādil Khān, ruler of Asīr and Burhānpūr

Naṣīr, Sayyid, at the call of Sulṭān Hasan he was coming to help but died on the way near the valley of Fir Punjāl, p 681

Naṣīr the slave, ruler of Bangāla, after the death of Sulṭān Ahmad sat on the throne, was put to death, period of reign, p 434 (and *see* note 5, p 434)

Naṣīr Khān (ruler of Asīr), accepted the proposal of Ahmad Shāh for the marriage of Shāhzāda 'Alā ud dīn with his own daughter p 45 raided a part of the territory of the Dakīnī Kingdom, p 57 was opposed by Malik ut tujjār and went back to Asīr, his death, p 58, his possession of parts of Sulṭānpūr and Nadarbār, p 196 took possession of the fort of Tālnīr, invaded the country of Sulṭānpūr, p 198, prepared to defend himself in the fort of Tālnīr, requested Ahmad Shāh to excuse his offences, was given the title of Naṣīr Khān by Ahmad Shāh p 199, gave shelter to Kānhā in his kingdom, p 213, joined Sulṭān 'Alā ud-dīn fled to the hills of Kaland, p 214

Naṣīr Khān, brother of Sulṭān Muẓaffar Gujrātī was left in the fort of Dhar by Sulṭān Muẓaffar Gujrātī, his treatment of the *ra'iyats* and the attack of Mālwa army, p 469, different views about his name, p 469 n 4

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- Shihrwān Khān killed Burhan p 391
- Shexdas father of Bhawanidās p 570
- Shihāb ud dīn Sultān brother of Sultān Husam his rebellion and imprisonment p 793
- Shihab ud dīn Sultān son of Sultān Nasir ud dīn Sultān of Malwa &c Miyān Majhla
- Shihab ud dīn Sultān son of Sultān Shams ud dīn Sultān of Kashmir notes on character and qualifications p 640 marched as far as Ahtnagar and slew his enemies submission of the *Ḥaj* of Nagarkot residence p 641 his heir banished his sons found two cities period of reign p 642
- Shihab ud dīn Mahmūd Shah son of Muhammad Shah Jalilari succeeded his father p 109 appointed Mahd Qiyam ul mull Turi and Malik p 110 Nizam ul mulk as his *ḥakims* p 111 Dilawar Khān Ḥabibi took permission for killing the *amirs* p 112 owing to the dispersment of all the *amirs* irregularities and weakness crept in his affairs Mahd Barid kept him in imprisonment became weak and the men of the city attacked him p 113 a body of ungrateful persons attacked him Aḥmad Khān Turi Hasam 'Alī Khān and Sayyid Mirza Mashhad fought against the rebels and saved him p 114 ordered Jahangir Khān to guard the gate and Khān Jahani to guard the city and bazar troops dispersed the rebels and destroyed them Adil Khān sent a representation about the rebellion in his territory p 115 ordered the *amir* to march to the help of Adil Khān to put down the rebels and himself also started arrived in the vicinity of Rājmundrī fought and defeated the rebels seized Dastur ul mulk but pardoned his offences and confirmed his rank returned to Culbarā marched towards the fort of Sunkar besieged the fort and captured it leaving one of his

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Fakhr ul mulk and 'Ain ul mulk to take charge of the fort of Panāla, spent the rainy season in Kolāpūr, Bahādur demanded, p 123, assurance of his safety and promised to remain loyal in his service, agreed to the request of Bahādur, sent learned men to assure Bahādur but his resolution changed again, p 124, sent Malik Fakhr ul mulk to crush Bahādur, Fakhr ul mulk met with the army of Bahādur, fought bravely and became victorious, p 125, conferred favours and the title of Khwājah Jahān on Malik Fakhr ul mulk entered the fort of Panāla sent Malik 'Ain ul mulk to occupy the island of Goa and to take possession of everything belonging to Bahādur, properties of Bahādur were entrusted to 'Ain ul mulk, returned towards the capital, halted in the town of Bījāpūr, p 126, showed favours to the ambassadors of Sulṭān Mahmūd Gujrātī, granted double the normal remuneration to the ambassadors, sent presents to Sulṭān Mahmūd Gujrātī, sent for all the adherents of Sulṭān Mahmūd Gujrātī and granted favours to them ordered for making over twenty ships to the servants of Sulṭān Mahmūd Gujrātī which were taken by Bahādur p 127 returned from camp and took up his residence p 129 in Bīdar, *sardārs* went to their places, became powerless, p 130 Malik Barīd rose to power made him into a puppet, informed 'Imād ul mulk who asked him to come to Kāwīl, fled to Kāwīl was welcomed by 'Imād ul mulk arrived in the city of Bīdar with the soldiers of 'Imād ul mulk to crush Malik Barīd p 131, joined the army of Malik Barīd complaint about the slave

- of 'Imād ul mulk. 'Imād ul mull returned to Kāwll his miserable life, death period of reign p 132 purchased 'Adil Khān from Khwajah Mahmūd Cujastani p 139 marched from Bidar to destroy Bahādur Gilani p 279
- Shiraz ul mull his petition to Mahmud Khalji p 536
- Shir Malih insulted Sayyad Nasir ud din Ahmad Shah sentenced him to death p 43 (and see n 1 p 55)
- Shitab Khan guardian of the seraglio p 84
- Shujā Khān Sultan of Malwa was entrusted with the government of Mālwa by Sher Khān appointment of Hājī Khān Sultani and Natū Khān p 621 fought a victorious battle with Nasir Khān p 622 a letter from Hājī Khān Sultani advanced to reinforce Hājī Khān defeated Mallū Khān brought the whole of Malwa into his possession attitude of Islām Khān towards him p 623 misdeeds of Uthmān Khān and the punishment which he suffered became aggrieved at Islām Khān's actions p 624 was attacked and wounded by Uthman Khān sent a message to Islām Khān p 625 sent Fath Khān to collect tribute and bid farewell to Islām Khān p 626 departed from Islām Khān and arrived at Sarangpūr his declaration in connection with fighting against Islām Khān went away in the direction of Bānswālah Islām Khān took possession of Mālwa, without causing any damage, came and rendered homage to Islām Khān was given presents by Islām Khān gave *jāqirs* to Daulat Khān Ajwāla and Malik Mustafā and Mivān Būvazīd his death period of reign p 628
- Shuja'at Khān had the title of Sultan 'Ala ud din, dispute with Sultan Nasir ud din and his flight p 552, he with all his sons was beheaded p 553, hostility with his brother, p 554 took the affairs of the kingdom in his hands p 555 sent an army in pursuit of Shailh Habib and Khwajah Suhail p 557 sent a report to Chivath ud din about the power of Nasir ud din, p 559, his fight with Nasir ud din, p 561, his fight with Nasir Shah and its result, p 562 was seized by the *amirs* of Nasir Shah p 563 was made over to eunuchs p 564 was ordered by Shir Khān to watch on Qadir Shah p 619
- Shuja ul mulk joined Latif Khān, p 379
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- Sikandar Sultan of Cujrat succeeded his father buried the body of his father in the town of Sarhih p 323 arrived in the town of Batūh and visited the tombs of the holy men ill treatment of the servants of Muza'far Shāh p 324 soldiers and *raiyats* became annoyed on the unjustified bestowal of favours people tried to bring Shāh-zāda Bahādur Khān knowing the avicious intention of Shāh-zāda Latif Khān appointed Sharzah Khān to put him down Malik Latif Khān in pursuit of Latif Khān met with the Rājā of Chitōr and was slain in a battle p 325, appointed Qaisar Khān for the punishment of the Rājapūts of Chitōr determination of 'Imād ul mulk to dethrone him, attempt of 'Imād ul mulk to murder the Sultan, did not believe reports against 'Imād ul mulk no who



advance of Bahādur Shāh caused him great mental worry, saw in a dream p 326, a number of Shaikh's and Muẓaffar Shāh entrance of 'Imād ul mulk into the palace, 'Imād ul mulk met Nasrat-ul mulk and Ibrāhīm, Nasrat ul mulk and Ibrāhīm were slain p 327, one of the companions of 'Imād ul mulk made a martyr of the Sultān, period of reign, p 328

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 p 602, occupied the boundry of  
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 and submission to Mahmūd Shāh  
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